

# Charleston Daily News

VOL. I...NO. 71.

CHARLESTON, S. C., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1865.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

### LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

### NEW YORK MARKETS.

#### Message from Governor of Kentucky.

PASSAGE OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT BY THE GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

#### Later from Liverpool—Arrival of the Asia.

NEW YORK, December 8.—The steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool on the 25th, and *Queenstown* on the 26th, has arrived here. The sales of cotton for the two days since the sailing of the *Hibernian*, has amounted to seven thousand bales, with an unchanged market.

Consols are 89½ to 89¾.  
United States 5-20's are quoted at 64½ to 64¾.

#### Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, November 24.—Sales of Cotton for the week, 100,000 bales, with a decline of ¼, closing firm. Middling Orleans, 20d. Government 5-20's, 64½. Bullion in Bank increased £70,000. Consols, 89½ and 89¾.

Sales of Cotton on the 22d and 23d, 15,000 bales. Broadstuffs more active, but downward. Provisions quiet and steady.

London dates of the 23d state: Consols, 89½ to 89¾. Five twenties, 63½ to 64. Bank rate reduced to 6.

#### New York Markets.

NEW YORK, December 6.—Flour declined. Wheat declined 3c. Corn declined 1c. Beef dull. Pork firm. Lard dull. Whisky steady. Cotton dull. Sales 1449 bales at 50c. Naval stores firm. Gold, 47½. Baltimore Flour quiet. Sales 500 bbls. Howard-street superior at \$9. Oats firm. Cloverseed, 8½. Sugar dull.

#### Message of the Governor of Kentucky.

FRANKFORT, Ky., December 6.—The Governor's Message has been received. It eulogizes the spirit which prompted the valor of Kentucky soldiers in the Federal armies, and recommends the organization of companies to support the civil authority; and leaves the solution of the question, what to do with the negro, to time; and encourages immigration of a superior class of laborers.

#### Passage of the Constitutional Amendment by the Legislature of Georgia.

WASHINGTON, December 6.—The President has received a dispatch, dated Milledgeville, Ga., today, from Gov. JOHNSON, informing him that the Legislature has passed the anti-slavery constitutional amendment, and will pass laws amply protecting the freedmen in their rights of person and property, and will allow them to testify in cases in which they may be interested.

#### Public Meeting of Planters of Marlboro' District.

(REPORTED FOR THE CHARLESTON DAILY NEWS.)

At a meeting of the Planters of this District, held at Bennettsville on Sale Day, Mr. Z. A. DRAKE was called to the Chair, and Capt. FRANK MAURY requested to act as Secretary.

On motion, a Committee of one from each Beat Company was appointed to prepare business for the consideration of the meeting. The Committee was composed of the following gentlemen: Col. JOHN W. HARRINGTON, JOHN W. STUBBS, A. G. JOHNSON, P. H. HAMEK, J. H. LANE, J. A. McRAE, B. B. McCALL, and P. H. ROGERS.

The Committee, after consultation, reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the withdrawal of the military from the State, at the earliest possible period, is the best measure to secure, on a basis lasting, sure and satisfactory to both freedmen and planters, the relations existing between them.

Resolved, That such a measure would be accompanied with less confusion and difficulty than any other, and that, having pledged ourselves by the oath of allegiance to recognize the existing state of things, we do not hesitate to say that it is our honest purpose to abide thereby.

Resolved, That if inconsistent with the views of the authorities to remove the military, we express the opinion that the plan of the military to compel the freedman to contract with his former owner, when desired by the latter, is wise, prudent, and absolutely necessary.

Resolved, That we, the planters of the District, pledge ourselves not to contract with any freedman unless he can produce a certificate of regular discharge from his former owner.

Resolved, That under no circumstances whatsoever will we rent land to any freedmen, nor will we permit them to live on our premises as employees.

Resolved, That no system can be devised for the present which can secure success, where the discipline and management of the freedman is entirely taken out of the hands of the planter, and we invoke the authorities to recognize this fact, which cannot but be apparent to them.

Resolved, That we request the military to cease the habit of making negroes act as couriers, sheriffs and constables to serve writs and notices upon planters—a system so destructive to good order and discipline.

Resolved, That we call on our young men to fill up the military companies now organized in the district, not only to preserve order and quiet, but the lives of the weak and unprotected, seriously threatened under the existing state of affairs.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the papers of Charleston; that a copy be sent to our members of the Legislature, and one to Col. Murry, commandant at Cheraw.

Z. A. DRAKE, Chairman.  
FRANK MAURY, Secretary.

It is the wish of Major-General HOWARD, Commissioner of the Freedmen, to suppress the false representation of certain parties in the Northern States, who are collecting money for the benefit, as they say, of twenty thousand destitute freedmen in the District of Columbia. The General states that there is no foundation for such statements, for the records of the bureau show that while there are nearly twenty thousand freedmen in the District, less than three thousand are receiving rations from the United States Government.

JOHN POOL, of Bertie, a Union man, was elected United States Senator from North Carolina for the short term.

#### Remember the Poor.

Of all the God-like attributes, the possession of which in a greater or lesser degree, stamps upon mortal man the divine image of the immortal Creator, charity stands forth pre-eminent. He who, when his head reposes on his nightly pillow, can call to mind an act of charity performed that day—a fellow creature rendered happier by his well-timed bounty—shall close his eyelids in a sweet and happy sleep, whilst approving angels hovering around his couch shall fan him with their heavenly wings, and bear him blissful dreams. In all the rich garniture of graces planted by virtue in the human breast, Charity, the brightest gem, twin sister of Religion, sheds forth the most brilliant lustre, the dazzling rays of which even "covereth all sins." In the exercise of this God-like attribute, the tender heart of woman finds a heavenly consolation, even when, beset by life's vicissitudes, she bows down beneath affliction's chastening rod. Whatsoever may be our lot, be the sky of our happiness overshadowed by the clouds of misfortune, of disease, of death, or be we basking in the sunshine of life's joys, let us ever remember the poor.

When the flowers of Spring peep forth from their leafy bowers, and gentle zephyrs waft their fragrance through the genial air, let us remember the poor.

When the scorching Summer's sun looks down from a cloudless sky, and the luscious fruit bursting in its ripeness, with mellow blushes, tempts the passerby—again, let the poor not be forgotten.

When the Autumn leaves are falling thick and fast, swept swiftly before the whistling winds in an eddy current, and the air grows bleak and chill, cooled by the breath of fast approaching Winter: then let the poor be remembered.

But when the icy mantle of Winter herself encircles all within its chilling folds—when fast falling snow-flakes blind the eyes of the belated traveler, and the face of Nature lies wrapped in a snowy shroud—when the sod is frozen hard and crisp, and naked feet are frost-bitten, till the scalding tears drop from the eyes of the poor—oh, then, most of all, remember them.

Remember them always; let them never be forgotten; let them be remembered in the approaching winter. Complain not of poverty, because, forsooth, the accidents of fortune and of war have left you unprovided with accustomed luxuries; think of the poor half-clad, ill-fed beings who lack the necessities of life, who have not even the where-with-all to purchase fuel. Happy parents, whose tender babes lie snugly tucked under the warm coverlets, sheltered from the piercing wintry blasts—think of the wretched mothers whose babes lie shivering in cold in half-furnished garrets.

Let charity warm your hearts, and loose the strings even of the scantily-furnished purse. Think not only of your own necessities; repine not at riches flown; thank God for comforts yet remaining, and that you may be blessed with happiness and prosperity, ever cease to remember the poor.

#### The Duke of Sonora.

During the war, public attention was so much absorbed in our domestic affairs, that foreign politics was all but a sealed letter to us. This was natural. What cared we for a revolution in Greece, the expulsion of King OTTO, and the election and coronation of a Danish prince, now ruling under the title of GEORGE I? No, we had the Greeks at our door; and God knows they knocked loud enough for admission. Occasionally the newspapers would give us a stray paragraph about the French and their doings in Mexico, or about Sir JOHN BOWRING and his ready method of dealing with the pig tails—a regular bull in a china shop. But desultory items like these made no impression upon the reader, and the close of the war, as it found most of us uncomfortably innocent of anything like an available circulating medium, also forced us to the confession of total ignorance of anything that had transpired in the outside world during the past four years.

One of these topics, frequently alluded to, was a colony to be formed in Sonora by Dr. GWIN, late United States Senator from California. We had heard that he was the right-hand man of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN, and that the latter, in token of recognition of the valuable services he expected from Dr. GWIN, had conferred a patent of nobility upon him, under the title of Duke of Sonora. We met many of the noble Doctor's old friends, who had known him well in his old ante-dual California days, who, of course, were much pleased to hear of their friend's prosperity, and hoped, in case of the worst coming to the worst—"if we should not succeed in gaining our independence"—that some fat crumbs would fall for them from his Grace's table.

We now learn that there was some room for all this speculation, and that the facts are as follows: Dr. GWIN, who seems to be considerable of a politician, and possessed of most insinuating ways, succeeded in persuading the Emperor NAPOLEON that he could wield a great influence in California and the adjoining territories, as also in the then Confederate States. He proposed to colonize Sonora—an outlying Mexican province—and use his influence in furthering the interests of France and of MAXIMILIAN. NAPOLEON seemed pleased with the Doctor, and gave him letters to MAXIMILIAN, nominating him, as we should say, for the Duchy of Sonora.

But it seems MAX has a will of his own, and is rather jealous of his prerogative, as regards French dictation; and Dr. GWIN, already secure in his rank and position, was in the city of Mexico for months before he thought it worth his while to call on the Emperor—all the while engaged in the affairs of his nascent colony. Agents were sent to California, Nevada and Oregon, to encourage immigration to Sonora. When at length he sent his credentials to MAX, the latter referred him to his Minister. Dr. GWIN took this in high dudgeon, saying that he was not in the habit of treating with subordinates—that at Paris he always negotiated with the Emperor himself. But this produced no change in the angry MAXIMILIAN. GWIN goes back to NAPOLEON, and complains to the great Pasha of his Empire's misbehavior. NAPOLEON gave him another letter. But on the Doctor's return to the Mexican capital he still found the imperial door closed. The Emperor refused

to sign the treaty arranged between NAPOLEON and Dr. GWIN. There was, therefore, nothing for it but to submit to his ill fortune with the best grace he could command. About the first of June last he left Mexico for Matamoros, decidedly crest-fallen; since which time we have heard nothing of him. And this is the end of the bubble.

A sad reverse, truly, to the individual Dr. GWIN. Whether the growth and development of poor Mexico is thereby retarded is another question that we will not now stop to consider. And poor Mrs. GWIN, the fascinating hostess in Paris—already tasting the sweets of a coronet—the cynosure of all eyes, in her brilliant drawing-rooms—where she sat, resplendent with diamonds, under the chandelier—never lost sight of by several most gentleman-like detectives. So many diamonds require an Argus, even in a dual palace, it would seem. We feel sorry for this victim of the fickle goddess. How true the old saw: "There is many a slip between the cup and the lip."

#### LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NEW YORK, December 2.—There are some things that, when done on a small scale, bring down upon the perpetrators the indignation and censure of a community, whilst the man who does the same thing on a grand scale is respected and courted by all. The individual who lends you ten dollars, and receives your watch in pawn as security, is a pawnbroker whom every body despises, and at whom the public nose is ever elevated in contempt; but the millionaire who advances you ten thousand, charging an exorbitant interest, and taking as security a mortgage on your house, is respected as a capitalist, a moneyed man, a merchant prince. If an individual cuts a friend's throat in the dark he is a murderer and is sentenced to dance in the air with a rope around his neck; but if a railroad company, through the carelessness of one or more of its employees, allows two trains of cars to run into each other, smashing up things in general and killing a great many passengers in particular, the law turns a lenient eye towards the wholesale murder, and twelve stupid men decide that nobody is to blame. One of these respectable cases of wholesale homicide has just been enacted on the New Jersey railroad. An express train and a coal train collided, smashing up some of the cars, upsetting others, and, worse than all, killing seven persons and maiming seventeen. It was, of course, nobody's fault.

Many persons are under the impression that Fenianism is a bubble which must soon burst, collapse and disappear. If it be a bubble, somebody has been blowing at it most persistently and vigorously, for it certainly is beginning to assume pretty respectable proportions. The Fenians actually have a sort of capitol here. Their headquarters may be so designated, for the business conducted there looks very much like that of an organized government, or at least, an established political association. There is a treasury department, a war department, an executive or civil department, a navy department, a guard-room and armory, &c. The building is in Seventeenth-street, and is one of the most magnificent private residences in this city. The bubble is very large, and with the sun of hope shining upon it, is very beautiful, but I fear that a puff of adversity will soon come to becloud the sun and burst the beautiful bubble.

The wire pullers and betting men are enjoying themselves to their hearts' content. Last night there were three ratification meetings, and some more pools were made up at Lafayette Hall. In pool first, ROBERTS sold for \$65, HOFFMAN for \$40, HECKER for \$4, and GUNTHER same price. I have not the slightest idea who will win, but were I forced to "back my judgment," I should invest my pile in ROBERTS' stock.

The *Herald* is out with an article to-day asserting that in November, 1865, notwithstanding the withdrawal of the theatrical patronage, it published one hundred and fifteen and a half columns of advertisements more than it did in November, 1864; this, at an average of \$150 per column, foots up to over \$17,000, and this, therefore, the *Herald* claims to make monthly out of the manager row.

Notwithstanding this, BENNETT can't help showing how mad he is, and in this very issue exhibits his spleen in an absurd manner by publishing a lengthy criticism of SAUD'S Opera Company in *Chicago*.

Brooklyn, not wishing to lay behind New York in the sensation line, has just produced a divorce case. Mr. PACKER's wife sues for divorce on the ground that PACKER has broken an important commandment. PACKER in turn sues also on same grounds. If both of them have such an opinion of each other, and both want a divorce, I can't imagine why they do not settle the thing without any suits at all. There are also a couple of young PACKERS, however, and this may account for it.

The colored people in Boston have been holding a convention "for the purpose of having the Constitution of the United States so altered as to give a general qualification for voters in all the States." The darkies probably think that the Constitution must have been injured to a certain extent by the great strain on it in the last four years, and, like good physicians, suggest a change.

MEYERBEER's great opera, *L'Africain*, was performed last night to an immense audience at the Academy, and proved to be a perfect success. Mademoiselle ONTOLOANI, Madame ZUCCHI, Signor MAZZOLENI and Signor BELLINI, all sang admirably, and were rewarded by the enthusiastic plaudits of their enchanted listeners.

FONZESI is still drawing crowded houses at Niblo's. The great tragedian does not play tonight; but next week we are promised *Virginius* for Monday, *Othello* for Tuesday, with *Metamora* and *Damon* and *Pythias* afterwards.

Gold \$1.48; money market pretty active, and foreign exchange dull.

#### MOULTRE.

A party of two hundred Cheyennes and Apaches attacked a coach on BUTTERFIELD'S express route, on Sunday, November 26, near Downs' Springs, and killed six of the passengers and the express messenger, named MEZWIN. After burning the coach they went to Downs' Springs and Bluff Station and burned all the buildings, and stole and destroyed all the goods and other property at that place. One of the passengers killed three of the Indians, but was afterward shot, his heart cut out, and his body burned over a slow fire.

#### LETTER FROM COLUMBIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLUMBIA, December 7.—Your unfortunate correspondent imagined yesterday, at the hour of adjournment of the House, that he would have a holiday, as that body had adjourned over until Friday; but on reaching the hotel he learned that the Senate, being behind hand in work, had determined to sit to-day. In the faithful discharge of his duty, he went to the College Library this morning, and spent a great part of the day in listening to the District Court Bill. As the time was spent in fixing the salaries of Judges, nothing occurred that would interest your readers, who certainly care nothing about what the District Judge of Barwell or Colleton may be allowed for his valuable services.

The only other matter that was under consideration, was a resolution offered by Mr. HENPHILL, to empower the Bank of the State to borrow for the State the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, for the payment of which, within one year, the faith of the State should be pledged. This opened the batteries of the opponents of the bank, and several speeches were made.

General WILLIAMS said that this was the Trojan horse on which the bank designed to ride again into power, and Mr. TILLY said that it was a rotten, stinking institution; that its little assets are employed to subsidize the press of the State, and to purchase the tongues of its orators. He further said that he never saw so cool a piece of effrontery as the statement of the President, that he had opened an office of deposit, which means that the State is to pay the salaries of officers.

The measure was supported by Mr. BUIST and others, but, before a vote could be taken, the clock struck four, and, as that had been agreed upon as the hour of adjournment, the hammer of the President fell, and the Senate adjourned. The measure will probably be passed to-morrow. It is necessary that the State should have funds, and no one is so able to obtain them for her as the able President of that Bank, which has so long and so well discharged the duty of her fiscal agent. The opposition to the Bank of the State is largely founded on the political influence that such a body may exercise, but no man can assert that its present managers have ever prostituted her to any such purpose. She has certainly kept the State comparatively free from taxation, and preserved her credit unimpaired; and if the State, at any time more than another, required her services, that time is the present. One change, however, would be beneficial. The number of Directors should be small, and no Director should, at any time, and under any circumstances, be allowed to borrow money from the Bank, or to endorse any note offered there for discount. Each Director should be allowed five dollars a day for his services. The tone of South Carolina merchants has, up to the present time, been generally too high for them to seek such positions merely for the purpose of bolstering up a failing credit; but great changes have been and are taking place, and it is, perhaps, the part of prudence to guard carefully against every contingency.

Ex-Governor MANNING is, I understand, in this city, at the house of Col. SLOAN. It is impossible to say when the elections for Judges and Chancellors will take place. They may occur to-morrow and may not during the session. The House has already signified its willingness, but the Senate seems still to hesitate. The most prominent candidates for the Judgeship are the Hon. F. J. MOSES, the Hon. A. P. ALDRICH, Mr. PRESSLEY and Mr. DAWKINS. For the two vacant seats on the Chancery bench are, I believe, Messrs. JOHNSON, THOMPSON, LEESEWIE, MELTZON and HUDSON.

The steamer *Atlantic*, from California, with \$300,000, has arrived at New York. The Spanish Admiral, Paraja, continues to threaten to bombard the Chilean ports, without daring to carry them into effect. He announces that the blockade is restricted to the six principal ports—Valparaiso, Baldivia, Coquimbo, Horta, Torne, and Tercerahaus. All others are left open to commerce.

The revolution in Peru has triumphed, and peace has been restored. The overthrown President took refuge on an English war steamer, and is on his way to Panama. Lima was captured on the morning of November 6, by the revolutionary troops. The only resistance was by about four hundred troops in the plaza, where the palace was located. They fought until all were shot.

The new Government will doubtless repudiate the treaty with Spain, and make a common cause with Chili, the overthrow of the Spanish treaty having been the object of the revolution. The Central American Republics are all at peace.

General Zuloaga has been expelled to France, by order of Maximilian.

The French war steamer had forced a passage on the Rio Grande, and reached Matamoros. The French transport *Allie* had reached Mexico with four hundred Austrians, and a detachment of Zouaves, en route to Matamoros.

The *Empress Charlotte* stopped eight days at Vera Cruz, and left for Yucatan on a merchant vessel.

Maximilian remains in the city of Mexico.

Further successes in the interior are reported by official papers.

A PRESENT FOR GENERAL LEE.—Mr. Charles M. Stieff, piano manufacturer of this city, recently finished, by special order, a very magnificent piano, designed as a present to General Robert E. Lee. The instrument has been forwarded to the General at Lexington, Virginia, and he has signified his acceptance. It is 7½ octaves, one of the largest pianos ever manufactured. The case is of most beautifully polished rosewood, and the style of finish is represented as being even richer than that of the time of Louis the Fourteenth, the main board being elaborately adorned with inlaid pearl and bearing the inscription, "Made by Charles M. Stieff for R. E. Lee." The instrument is of extra tone, with patent dampers, and is finished throughout in the highest style of the art. The magnificent present was ordered by Messrs. Pondleton and Archer, formerly attached to the staff of General Lee, who acted on behalf of a committee of gentlemen, mostly belonging to General Lee's native State. Accompany the piano was a cover, made of the most brilliant shades of Chinese satin, worked in silk, richly adorned with flowers, represented as being one of the richest articles of the kind ever imported, it having cost \$250 in gold in Canton. The piano is represented by those who have tested its qualities as being one of the finest and most costly instruments ever manufactured in this country, its production reflecting the highest credit on Mr. Stieff.—*N. Y. paper.*

The colored people of New England, in convention, selected Geo. T. Downing, of Rhode Island, as a delegate to represent the interests of their race at Washington during the ensuing session of Congress.

A CARD.  
THE ETNA FIRE ENGINE COMPANY, IN ACCORDANCE with the desire of the City Council, underwriters, and community generally, having abandoned their intention for the present of ordering a hand engine, in order to give steam a fair trial, Messrs. Chapman, Munro, Memeir, Hepp and Kressel, will wait on the citizens in a few days, for the purpose of raising funds for the above object; and having received the approval of City Council, I trust they will receive that encouragement from all interested, their past services as a company, and the interests of the city, entitles them to.  
EDWARD F. SWEGAN,  
December 8 2  
President Etna F. E. Co.

THE FIRST GRAND ANNUAL BALL OF THE Young America Fire Engine Company, OF THE CITY OF CHARLESTON.

WILL BE GIVEN AT THE HIBERNIAN HALL, ON THURSDAY EVENING, December 14, 1865. Doors will be opened at half-past 7 o'clock. Tickets can be procured from the following gentlemen, who constitute the Committee:

W. MAHONY, Chairman.  
A. W. ROSE.  
J. B. BOYCE, P. HARVEY.  
R. W. SIBLEY, J. McVEIGH.  
F. H. FREARY, W. BROWN.  
M. CAREY.

MULLER'S FIRST-CLASS BAND will be in attendance, and Madame FAYIER will furnish Supper in her usual inimitable style. All Firemen are requested to appear in Uniform.  
December 6

#### TO YOUNG MEN.

LEARN TO WRITE.  
LEARN ARITHMETIC.  
LEARN BOOK KEEPING.

AND YOU CAN ALWAYS OBTAIN RESPECTABLE and lucrative employment. There is no profession in which integrity and ability are more certain of ultimate success than in that of the accomplished Book Keeper. New Classes will be formed on Monday Evening, the 11th inst. For terms apply at No. 49 BROAD-STREET, or from 3 to 9 o'clock, P. M., at the CHARLESTON COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 64 BEAUFAIN-STREET, two doors West of Coming street.  
WM. M. PELOT, Principal.  
S. E. PELOT, Assistant.  
December 9 3

A SPLENDID CHANCE FOR NORTHERN THIEF AND CAPITAL!  
A FORTUNE MADE IN ONE YEAR!  
FOR LEASE OR RENT.

The splendid Estate in Marlboro', known as MANDEVILLE, containing three of the richest PLANTATIONS and one of the finest LANDINGS on the Pee Dee River. Estate consists of 4000 acres, two-thirds under cultivation—the rest the best pasture for cattle, large herds of which are raised without turn of crop. Land will make a bale of Cotton to the acre. Laborers and every thing ready for the next crop.

THE FINEST ESTATE in Orangeburg District; sure for Cotton; healthy all the year. Estate consists of 3500 acres, two-thirds under cultivation. A fine creek waters the estate, and furnishes seats for Mills and Gins, and fine range for cattle, and the bacon to feed the laborers made on the estate without cost. Labor hired cheaply, for rather than leave their old homes the negroes would take low wages.

These estates are offered for Lease, because the heirs are children and their guardian wishes to go North.

With Cotton at 50 cents, a large fortune can be made in one year. Apply to Messrs. MOWRY & CO., Charleston.

FOR REFERENCE:  
Gov. PERRY, Columbia, S. C.  
Gov. ORR and Senator MANNING.  
J. G. FLOVER and T. B. WHALEY, Esq., Orangeburg, S. C.  
Hon. C. W. DUDLEY, Bennettsville, S. C.  
December 4 mwf

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT.  
FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE PALMETTO HOUSE, IN THE THRIVING village of Spartanburg, is offered for sale on the most reasonable terms, or will be rented to an approved tenant, at a moderate rent.

The house is partially furnished, and an energetic landlord can render it popular and profitable, and immediate possession given. For terms, &c., apply to  
December 6 wfm10 HENRY GODA & CO.

TO CAPITALISTS.  
WANTED, \$7000 TO START A SEA ISLAND PLANTATION, on Edisto Island, forty-five miles below Charleston, S. C.; water communication always to be had. The subscriber, a planter for eighteen years and always his own manager, proposes to plant Cotton, and to give his own management, and to divide the net proceeds, after deducting expenses, with any one who will advance the above amount, or a sum sufficient to work said place. Address  
EDWARD M. BAYARD, Beaufort, Ga.,  
Unit 24th December, 1865.

Refers to JOHN BONES and Hon. E. STARNES, Augusta; Messrs. O'HEAR, ROPER & STONEY, Hon. WM. WHALEY, Charleston, S. C. Imo December 5

A VERY PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.  
FOR SALE, TWO FIRST-CLASS CIRCULAR SAW MILLS, with GRIST MILLS attached, situated near Summerville, S. C. (one of the healthiest portions of the State). One a large building recently erected, and arranged for a double Mill, within a quarter of a mile of the South Carolina Railroad; the other, two miles from the Summerville Depot, and both four miles from Dorchester Landing on Ashley River.

Each of these Mills has a superior Engine of 30 horse power (one new), and is capable of cutting 10,000 feet lumber per day. Attached to the above are 1200 acres of heavily timbered Pine Land, with settlement, and ample and comfortable accommodations for all requisite employees about the establishment.

With this property will be sold twelve MULES, TIMBER CARTS, WAGONS, &c., and every thing necessary for running the Mills, which are now in successful operation. For further particulars, apply to  
OHISOLM BROTHERS, No. 70 East Bay.  
December 5 tuths

NOTICE.  
APPLICATION WILL BE MADE AT THE CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, Charleston, for the expiration of ninety (90) days from this date, for the Renewal of the following SCRIPT for City of Charleston Six per Cent. Stock, issued to JANE WREED—the originals having been lost, viz: Script No. 780, period 41, date 15th July, 1856; Script No. 781, period 50, date 15th July, 1856, \$7500.  
October 9 October 9 23-Nov. 6 20-Dec. 4 18

RE-OPENING OF THE OLD SOUTHERN EXCHANGE RESTAURANT IS NOW OPEN.

FINE LIQUORS CHOICE SEGARS FRESH OYSTERS AND THE BEST MEALS TO BE HAD IN CHARLESTON, is what this place has always been celebrated and we are pledged to keep up the reputation. Call and see for yourself at

No. 125 Meeting-st. October 23

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.  
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers.  
September 28 Smos No. 15 Wall-st., New York.